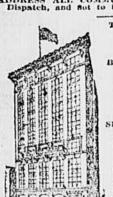
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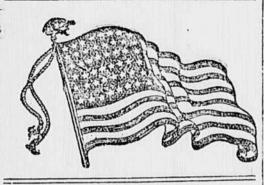
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FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1918.



It is a pity that the American soldier at Fort Wright who ran amuck, killing two of his comrades and seriously wounding four others, could not have maintained his mental balance until he reached the front and came into contact with the Huns. His marksmanship was of the best, and what he would have done to the enemy had he gotten the opportunity would have been a-plenty.

According to a story that comes from Tobolsk, ex-Czar Nicholas has received food cards for himself and family, others imprisoned with him and servants of the household. Each member is entitled to thirty pounds of bread, a pound and a half of sugar and a half pound of butter a month. The ex-Czar is an easy-going fellow, but when he reflects on his fallen estate, it must bring bitter reproaches for his folly in permitting himself to be ruled by a designing woman in sympathy with German aspirations and a rascally priest.

In referring to the ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment by the Massachusetts Legislature, the Boston Globe, reverting to the vote of Senators Lodge and Weeks against submission of the amendment to the States, says that "it is a curious instance of a State's Senators in a final test failing completely to represent it in the upper branch of Congress on a great social and moral issue." Refusal of the Massachusetts Legislature to submit the amendment to an Senators in Congress represented the sentiment of the State on the issue.

Ministers of Rome, Ga., protested against a formal Liberty loan demonstration on Sunday. Thereupon a thousand loyal, patriotic citizens marched through the streets in a driving rain as a protest against the ministerial protest. Nothing could be more sacred now than united effort in behalf of the Liberty loan whereby the soldiers in the field are to be maintained and whereon rests the safety of democracy. This being true, why the wall about Sabbath desecration? The Germans are no respecters of the Sabbath. Their big guns thunder and roar on the Sabbath and fighting "over there" continues seven days a week.

"Treason" in the ranks of its recently formed Polish army must seem an ungrateful crime in the eyes of Berlin. The prey of their more powerful neighbors for generations, their kingdom partitioned and their identity as a nation lost, finally to be taken from Russia as a prize of war, the Poles were condescendingly granted as a great privilege the opportunity to fight for the Kaiser. Now they are "treasonable," and their legions are dissolved. It is evidence that the flery spirit of Kosciusko still burns in the hearts of his people, and liberty is as dear to them now as it was when he drew the sword. When the time for peace comes, these "traitors" will at last be given justice.

Port necessities demand that Newport News be given a channel thirty-five feet deep and 600 feet wide at low tide at the mouth of the James River, and the War Department has recommended an appropriation of \$400,-When that project shall have been completed, the government, with benefit to itself as well as to Richmond, might extend its work up the James until Richmond is reached. There is little hope for the realization of such a dream while the war lasts, but now that the country has been educated to think in terms of billions, a few millions more or less, when normal conditions return, may not seem so vast a sum to expend in making Richmond a real scaport. It is at least something to which it may look for-

American soldiers are now in the actual fighting along the 100-mile front in Belgium and France, where Hindenburg is hurling his legions in the effort to pierce the allied lines and prevent the failure of his big offensive. That the participation of American troops in the fighting from henceforth will be in sufficient numbers materially to strengthen the weight of resistance to the fierce thrusts of the enemy, is one of the encouraging phases of the progress of the great battle but to this must be added the spirit of eager enthusiasm to get at the enemy which these new troops will bring with them, and which

is bound to infuse itself into the ranks of all the allied forces with whom they come into touch. For every foot of ground yielded by the American troops, it is certain that the Germans will pay an enormous price in human life-American marksmanship and American valor will not fail to sustain their reputation for accomplishing everything humanly possible to be accomplished in close and open fighting. The chances are that the battle has entered a new stage, in which the fighting will be of the most desperate character for some time; hence the American people must prepare themselves for the shock of increasingly heavy casualty lists from now on

#### Lloyd George Keeps the Faith

THERE is inspiration in the daring and I determination of the British Premier, as demonstrated by his masterly speech before the House of Commons. His boldness may cost him his leadership. It may unite for the time enough opposition to reorganize the ministry and may even bring Ireland into a state of revolt, but he is so right in his stand that soon or late all Britain must accept his understanding of her obligations and her danger in this war.

The conscription of the Irish is to England a wholly domestic question. No outside nation, not even her most faithful ally, has any voice in such a question, but every ally must have a friendly interest in it, and must be granted the right to an opinion as to the justice of the Lloyd George proposal. Ireland is the one sore spot in the whole entente alliance. It is the only unit in the whole group of nationalities that has seemed to lack loyalty and steadfastness. It would indeed be a fortunate circumstance if the Irish group would patriotically accept the Premier's program, fall into line and show the same zeal for the common cause that the Welsh, the Scots, the New Zealanders and even the Indians have shown.

Of far greater import to the allied cause than the Irish policy is the British government's realization of the magnitude of the sacrifice which that country must yet make. This pronouncement by Lloyd George is in effect a fresh mobilization of all the resources of the empire. It is a direct response to President Wilson's declaration that force without limit must be exercised by the enemies of Germany if the world is to be made fit for free men to live in.

An impression had become more or less general that Great Britain had already reached the maximum of her strength in this war; that she had exhausted her man power in the formation of her present armies, and almost bankrupted herself in financing her own and her allies' operations. In this condition, it had been assumed that she was looking to America for the men, the money and the materials with which to accomplish the ultimate defeat of Germany.

The British Premier has dissipated this impression. It is true, of course, that both England and France are leaning more and more heavily upon the United States. They are trusting to the almost untapped resources of this great country for that reenforcement which will create new reserves. furnish the ships and the food and the munitions which can come only from our shores, but Lloyd George makes it very plain to America and to Britain alike that his government is not ready to throw up its hands in helplessness; that it is not fighting with its back to the wall, and is not asking more from any ally than it is ready and eager to contribute from its own national storehouse.

## Spain Must Decide

THE time is not far distant when the king-dom of Spain must face the issue of war Germany. Successive circumstances have forced her into a position where she must stake her cause with that of the allies or acknowledge her impotency before the whole world. She has not deliberately expression of the voters of the State rather | brought this upon herself. She has desired would seem to imply a belief that the two neutrality, and sought every honorable means of maintaining that neutrality, but she may soon find that both self-respect and selfpreservation demand that she take her place beside the other nations now warring against Germany.

> that Germany has threatened a submarine blockade against the const of Spain. This step is proposed by Berlin as a reprisal against the Spanish government -as a determined effort to defeat the negotiations al ready concluded between Washington and Madrid for the sale of needed supplies to General Pershing's army. These negotiations resulted in an agreement whereby the export embargo against cotton and mineral oils from the United States would be modified in Spain's behalf as long as the Spanish government delivered horses, mules, lumber and other products to the American expeditionary force.

> On top of this has come the intimation that the United States has proposed an agreement with Spain for the purchase, lease or charter of certain Spanish merchantmen. These vessels, if acquired, are to be used by this government in re-enforcing the expeditionary army and in supplying it from home. It is to be assumed that Berlin will tear its hair in rage if the Spanish ministry agrees to this proposal, and fro mpast experience it may be assumed that the threatened blockade would be undertaken in such an event, although the present warning is nothing more or less than a bluff.

It takes no prophet to foresee what would happen if the ports of Spain were closed by order of Berlin. The Spanish people would revolt at once. They are a proud people, as all the world knows. They would sent such an act, and would demand that their government resist the affront to the limit of its resources. Even though no immediate declaration of war ensued, Spain would certainly arm her ships to defend themselves, and armed neutrality, as America | found, means unescapable war.

This is not the only grievance which Spain has against Germany. That ruthless power has brutally murdered Spanish subjects upon the high seas. She has sunk without warn ing many Spanish ships. She has destroyed millions of dollars' worth of Spanish property, and she has actually carried on her raids in the territorial waters of Spain. These cumulative assaults upon Spanish rights already have made an enemy of Spain, even though the declaration of war has been

Potatoes are cheap enough now to be purchased for experimental purposes. They may prove a fine substitute for all flour biscuits.

Alas, even baseball seems destined for a back seat in this season of war times.

Villa has bobbed up again, just to have another funeral, perhaps.

#### SEEN ON THE SIDE By Henry Edward Warner.

A Spring Lament.

I've got a cold-a fearful cold! The sort that bakes a bad feel old; A sdeezing, wheezig, teazig cold!

Atchoo! I've got a cold, I said-It's id by back add id by head; By eyes are shot, by dose is red!

O blabe the luck! By back is sore Add I'b dot happy eddy bore! O dard the Kaiser, dab the war!

Charcoal Eph's Dally Thought. "Yo' ain' nevah gwine git no happiness out'n money," said Charcoal Epn, "dat comes off de de widder an' de orphan. Try a molasses, Mistah Jackson."

To-Day's O. Henry.

"May whisky turn to clabber in his mouth, and every time he sneezes may he blister the soles of his feet."

A daredevil automobile racer has just met his death under the wheels of a lop-sided milk wagon hauled by a goldarned mule!

The Enters. "We've started a new table game in our boarding-house."

"Y' have?" "Uh-huh. It's called Button, Button, Who's Got the Butter." The way you play it, if you draw a chicken wing you say 'Keno!" or the landludy will take away your prunes! Gee, it's

"Comforts of Home." Just trying to figure out precisely what is

meant by "all the comforts of home." Visionaries talk about the writers rave about it, advertisers lie about it. In most homes, the best napkins, best knives, best glasses, most food, all the courtes; and smiles, the whole outfit of cheerfulness, is kept for company only. Does it mean that home's not comfortable unless you have a string of company? Arguments encouraged; home-lovers please write.

A reader sends in the remark of a bright little Richmond baby, who was offered a kiss by unshaved father. "I ain't goin' to kiss you, daddy," said the

baby; "your face is full of stickers!" A man who is down with the grip in the mid-

dla of April isn't inclined to give Job much credit. The Popular Song.

First, a man wrote "Dreaming," and that sold. Then some one composed "I Am Dreaming of You," at about the same time another wrote "Are You Dreaming of Me?" The next song "O Let Us Dream Together," and the latest is "I Dreamed You Were Dreaming of Me." Just about time for some one to wake 'em up!

The Woe of Man. He cannot keep his bankbook straight; No sooner does his pile start fat Than Easter swings its sword of fate And slams him for an Easter hat! Then, when from Easter he appears To be recovering, I declare His wife and daughters, bless the dears,

Play Jesse James for summer wear! So in the fall; then Christmas sings Its song of furs, with might and main, And ere he's paid for Christmas things Here comes that Easter hat again!

The world is all right. The only trouble is, so many plumb mutts selected it as a place of

War Boye in N. Y. A New York legislator has introduced a bill

forbidding women to be on the street after 10 'clock P. M. If we could find 100,000 men with nerve like that and send 'em over to the front line, we'd

be in Berlin by July 4. We saw a man the other day who was trying to look unconcerned when a dog he was leading tangles the chain in his legs just as a pair

of pippins were beginning to n tary bearing. Phoenly the Deserted.

(To an abandoned old mill-town on the Gunpowder River, in Maryland.)

Low-nestled in the rolling hills, a town Of homes untenanted and tumbling down, And fences straggling feebly by the road Where once a toiling populace abode. Stone piles that for an hundred years have stood

Were young when giant poplar marked the

The axmen felled and stripped the foothills bare-The whirl of looms was in the valley's air.

glime:

To-day the old mill wheels are stiff with time-Their blades drip moss, their cerement is of

Abandoned places that were once called home stand gloomy over rotting squares of loam. Now in the hills the echoes linger long. The echoes of some passing tramp-train's song-Then die away, as fading shadows creep, And Phoenix the Descried falls asleep.

#### Health Talks, by Dr. Wm. Brady (Copyright, 1917 by National Newspaper Service.) Round-Shouldered Girls.

One in every twelve schoolgirls between the ages of ten and sixteta grais has spinal curvature, and one in every eight has round shoulders, flound shoulders are frequent in boys, oo, but not nearly so frequent as in girls of

ders. Round shoulders are frequent in boys, teo, but not nearly so frequent as in girls of this age.

Round shoulders were made fashionable as a natural feature of the debttante slouch. You see this slouch posture affected by the pretty beys who hang out in cigar stores and pool-rooms nowadays—their clothes are built for it. A little girl at this age begins to read omniverously. She loves to curl up in a big chair when she reads. It is all right. Let her do so, litt when the hour for play and exercise arrives see that she uncurls and gets the exercise. There are two special exercises highly beneficial for children with round shoulders, Sunken chest and general slouchy, relaxed posture are almost always concomitants of round shoulders, and these exercises are good for the whole unsightly deformity.

1. Each night and morning, with only the palmas on, take the daschhund posture and crawl rapidly around the hoo; for three minutes. The dachshund crawl—on hands and knees as for ordinary creeping, then let the chest sink nearly to the floor and bend elbows outward, crawling in his head ow posture.

2. Every hour, when the clock strikes, at home or at school, let the child stand with hands clasped at back as for rider to mount. Then, without loosening linger-clasp, turn the thoughts forward, downward, Juder and hands.

home or at school, let the child stand with hands clasped at back as for rider to mount. Then, without loosening finger-clasp, turn the thumbs forward, downward, ander and hack. This forebly pulls the shoulders down and back and tends to push the chest upward and forward, ifold the posture while haif a dezen slow deep breaths are taken.

A child with relaxed, slouchy, tired posture, with round shoulders or with lateral curvature of the spine, should have a daily bit to do, in a gymnasium if possible, but anyway the exercise period should be as imperiant in that child's education as plano practice, school work or training in household daties. Swimming is an ideal exercise for such children.

It requires discipline and perseverance to overcome a tendency to round shoulders and spinal curvature. But not scolding or abuse. The child should have a careful medical examination first of all, to detect any underlying conditions which may require treatment.

it weaken one very much, as fruit contains so little of the proteid of muscle building element?

Answer.—With bananas, raisins, apples and oranges, one could get along pretty well for a few years. Bananas come pretty close to being a perfect 160d, and are indeed the staff of life for some tribes. You are misinformed about protein. Protein does not build muscle; it is a source of energy and of repair material and of growth material. But protein, carbohydrate and fat are equally essential for building each and every tissue in the body; no one food or element alone builds or strengthens any one part in particular.

### Books and Authors

"Georgian Poetry" (G. P. Putnam's Sons), is a book that brings together in one volume the most distinctive poems of the British lyric writers during the years 1916-1917. It offers the general reader who has not the inclination to stray far afield, the choicest cullings of the contemporary muse.

"Your Vote and How to Use It." by Mrs. Raymond Brown, is a book just brought out by Harper & Brothers, which should be placed in the hands of every woman who has secured the ballot. The author, a prominent sufrage leader, says this book is "for the woman who wants to vote to the best advantage." Hence it seeks to bring home to women the human side of government, to arouse a desire for further study, and especially to encourage them to regard their vote as a trust to be used not to advance partisan politics, but to further human welfare.

not to advance partisan politics, but to further human welfare.

"Donald Thompson in Russia." by Donald Thompson (The Century Company), is a record of the Russian revolution in the form of letters written home to America by an eye-witness who spared no effort, and dedged no risk, to be on the spot whenever anything was happening. It is written in a breezy, informal style, and reflects the immediate reaction of the writer to the events as they occurred. Donald Thompson went to Russia to photograph the revolution." Shoot the revolution" is the phrase, for he made thousands of feet of moving-picture films. You cannot imagine pictures, or get them from some person who heard from a friend that so and-so had happenel; you have to be on the spot, in the midst of things, to get photographs and "feotage." Mr. Thompson's headquarters were in Petrigrad, but he went everywhere, favorred by luck, supported by a camera experience on every front in Europe that is without parallel. E. Alexander Powell, the famous newspaper correspondent, says in his book "Flighting in Flanders"; "Of all the band of adventurous characters who were drawn to the continent in the outbreak of war as iron filings are attracted by a magnet. I doubt if there was a more picturesque character than a little photographer from Kansas named Donald Thompson. . . He not only saw war, all military prehibitions to the contrary, but he actually photographed it." He found time and opportunity to visit the front, and some of the other clies in Russia as well. Though technically a spectator, he managed to get involved in the revolution to the extent of being arrested and imprisoned by the police and subsequently released by the mob. This fact, and the series of really remarkable photographs that Illustrate the book, testify to the author's ability to get there and see things for himself.

#### Much Ado About Nothing BY ROY K. MOULTON.

Once upon a time
There was a famous rope of pearls.
Every time the owner told a lie
The pearl necklace grew shorter,
And every time he told the truth
The pearl necklace grew longer,
Now, here's the idea:
Let us chip in and buy this necklace
And present it to the Kaiser;
It will choke him to death.

I am the purpose of the republic in the world conflict between might and right.

I am the voice of America that the will of the people shall prevail in government.

I am the confusion of barbarism's cruel hordes and their retribution.

I am the sinews of soldiers in khaki, on civili-I am the sinews of soldiers in khaki, on civilization's brave battle lines in Europe.

I am the power of the American navy appointed to sweep the Prussian pirates from the waters of the seven seas.

I am sustenance for the loved ones of soldiers and sailors, and their solace when sacrifice is supreme.

supreme.

I am the punishment of assassing at home who wear the sacred robes of freedom to conceal their ends of treason.

I am the Liberty bond.

If I were running the war,
I would be glad to see
The Germans getting all mixed up
In Russia. In Russia.

The further they go, the worse They will be mixed up And thinned out and homesick if the whole German army Were sent into Russia.

There would be only one man To every square mile.

And then the western front Could get up and move east About 290 miles.

And it would all be over.

That may be all wronz

Frem a tactical standpoint. From a tactical standpoint, Eat it sounds good.
Personally I couldn't wish Old Bloodshot Bill
Any more trouble than he. Is going to have in Russia In about three months.

Papers announce the fact that Ids. Cline, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., is engaged to be married. Shakespeare was right. Nothing in a name. She didn't decline.

Well, things are looking up.
A private from Arkausas killed a German captain and two Hun soldiers single-handed.

What would a private from Missouri have Guess we don't need to worry about our boys. Let the enemy worry. They have got a worry

It is said one of the regiments in France is raising a subscription fund to buy woolen socks and felt boots for the rocks back home who have cold feet. Let the good work go on.

### News of Fifty Years Ago (From the Richmond Dispatch, April 12, 1868.)



ond Dispatch, April 12, 1865.)

The Rev. Dr. Francis M. Whittle, who was recently elected assistant bishop of the Diocese of Virginia, will be consecrated to the sacred office in Washington on the 26th instant. Bishop-Elect Whittle is of an old Virginia family, and is one of the ablest Episcopal divines in the South. He will probably make his home in Richmond.

General Schofield yester.

Bishop F. M. Whittle
of Virginia
1868

tary District (Virginia): Charles Gallagher, director of the Eastern Lunatte Asylum at Williamsburg; Martin Pool and William A. Schoolfield, constables for the County of Henry, and Smith, to be members of the Richmond City Council.

Sergeant Processing School and Williams Council.

Council.

Sergeant Dates left Richmond yesterday with his flag unturied to the breeze. He took his departure from Richmond about 9 o'clock, being followed to the outskirts of the city by a large crowd. He waiked out on the line of the Fredericksburg road, expecting to reach Fredericksburg some time to-night. He is a good walker.

Professor F. Chuninghom and E. S. Gaillard Professor F. Cunningham and E. S. Gaillard have been elected as delegates from the Medical College of Virginia to the American Medical Association, which meets in Washington on the 5th of May.

The Washington Star says: "Dr. Peter Bayne, a negro member of the Virginia constitutional convention, who visited General Grant, threatened the general with heavy loss of votes in Virginia unless he shall adopt a certain policy. General Grant rung for an orderly, through whom Bayne was informed that the general had given him all the time he had to spare."

Monsieur Alfred Paul, long the French consul in Richmond, new consul-general, has been ordered by his government to Havana, for which port he will sail from New York in a few days. The Franklin Society of Lexington has been discussing for some weeks the question: "Does the negro belong to the Adamic race?"

The Conservatives of Montgomery County completed thorough organization this week. C.

completed thorough organization this week. C. B. Gardner has been appointed superintendent. The Republican congressional executive committee declines taking any steps towards inducing W. W. Holden to withdraw from the gubernatorial race in North Carolina to allow the nomination of a Radical more to the taste of the compaining faction of the party.

Rev. John E. Edwards now of Lashburg is

# Irish Convention's Report and Conscription Demand Bring Entire Question to Head

LONDON, April 11.—The completion of the report of the Irish convention, now before Parliament, brings to a head the matter of home rule for Ireland. Lloyd George's demand that conscription should be linked with home rule, and his declaration that the nation was committed to war no less by the Irish Representatives in Parliament than the English, has brought about a general and frequently heated discussion of the entire

The Irish question has been a thorn in the flesh for the United Kingdom The Irish question has been a thorn in the flesh for the United Kingdom virtually ever since the kingdom itself was created by the Act of Union in 1801. The active campaign for Irish home rule, however, really dates from 1885, when, fathered by Churles Stuart, the Irish leader, it was adopted by Gladstone, who, after being returned to office with the knowledge of the country that he purposed dealing "in a liberal spirit" with the question, caused the first home rule bill to be introduced in the House of Commons in April, 1886. The question thereafter was one of the leading issues in British polities

The question thereafter was one of the leading issues in British politics up to the outbreak of the great war, and during the progress of that conflict the fact that it was still unsettled has seriously handicapped Great Britialn in her war efforts. The ancient conflict between Protestant Ulster and the largely Catholic remainder of Great Britain, where the ultraconservative an amicable adjustment by agreement among Irishmen themselves, and this feeling found its reflex in Great Britain, where the ultraconservative forces, supporting the north of Ireland position, were long able to block even an attempt at an application of the home-rule principle through a government-framed measure.

After more than twenty-five years of effort, however, the obstacle created by the opposition of the House of Lords was finally overcome, a home rule bill was passed, and the question of its operation came to the

created by the opposition of the House of Lords was finally overcome, a home rule bill was passed, and the question of its operation came to the front. This created a crisis in the relations between the Uister Unionists and the remaining population of the island, which reached its climax in the appring and summer of 1914, just as the first blasts of the war were about to sweep over Europe. Uister, with Sir Edward Carson as leader, declared she would never consent to recognize a home-rule Parliament, and her people demonstrated that they were prepared to resist by arms any attempt to force home rule upon them. attempt to force home rule upon them.
In an attempt to deal with this sliuntion, an amending act was passed

In an attempt to dead with this situation, an amending act was passed by the Home of Lords, under which such of the Uister counties as should so express themselves by ballot were to be excluded for six years from the provisions of the act. The war began before the amending act had been introduced in the House of Commons, however, and in September an act suspending the operation of the bill to a date not later than the termination of the bull to a date not later than the termination of the bulleter part of two years thereafter the Irish question remained in abeyance. Numbers of recruits for the army had been secured under the voluntary system of Ireland, but the conscription act was not applied to its people. More than an unwillingness to help along Britain in her light with Germany, however, had developed in the south of Ireland, this tendency particularly revealing itself in the rapid growth of the revolutionary Sinn been expressed in the call of certain of its leaders for complete separation of Ireland from Great Britain. The operations of this group led to open rebellion in the Easter rising of 1916 in Dublin and without vicinity when the irish republic was proclaimed. The movement synchronized closely with the landing of Sir Roger Casement on Irish self from a German submarine. His arrest and subsequent execution followed, together with the executions of numbers of the leaders in the rebellion, which was virtually qualled within a week.

The rebellion left Ireland further embittered, however, the Sinn Fein movement continued to three deaders.

The rebeillon left Ireland further embittered, however, the Sinn Fein The rebellon left Ireland further embittered, however, the Sina Feln movement continued to thrive, despite repression, and the situation was soon to be such as to call more than ever for attempts to solve the everpressing Irish question. Virtually a year of negotiations between the government and the various Irish parties followed, with a view to securing government and the various trian parties tollowed, with a view to securing an agreement among them, the government spokesmen pointing out that Ireland could have home rule if Irishmen themselves agreed to it, but that

Ireland could have home rule if Irishmen themselves agreed to it, but that Ulster was blocking the way. The government t declined, however, to adopt correlve measures against Ulster.

It was not until mid-May of 1917 that the new plan of dealing with the Irish question through the calling of a convention of Irishmen to adopt a Constitution for the government of the Island took definite shape. The full scheme was announced by Premier Lloyd George early in June. A hody of approximately 100 members was to be created, the membership being drawn from all ranks, classes and beliefs among trishmen, the idea being to make it representative, as the Premier put it, of every-day life in Ireland.

Ireland.

The plan was carried to fruition in July, the delegates were named, all elements except the Sinn I ciners and the O'Brien faction being represented, and July 25 the convention held its first meeting in Dublin. Sir liorace Plunkett, the eminent irish leader, was unanimously selected as chairman, and carnest work was immediately begun by the body, which at various times has held sixtings in Dublin, Belfast and Cork. No reports of the convention's proceedings, except the comparatively brief official outlines, have been permitted to be published. Participants in its work, however, have been quoted at intervals as hopeful of its success, stress being inid upon the spirit of conciliation and desire to co-operate displayed however, have been quoted at intervals as hopeful of its success, stress being inid upon the spirit of conclination and desire to co-operate displayed by the delegates. Latterly, however, a note of pessimism has entered into the expressions, and fears were voiced that it might not be able to announce

# Voice of the People

dress of the writer. Name will not be published if writer no requests.

Save the Potatora.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—I read a statement a few days ago that probably 1,000,000 bushels of firsh potatoes would go to waste in Virginia this year. Why is it the food conservers don't get imany of them made into denaturad alcohol, starch, paste and paper sizing, thus saving grain. Presuming other States have a similar surplus, it seems a large opening if the growers lose this year to the extent indicated, it is probable the consumers will be similarly short next. I made money on a small crop sold last year, and will ikely lose much

# Information Bureau

Inquiries regarding almost any topic, excepting on 'egal and medical sub-lects, are unsvered free. As all ta-quiries are maxwered directly by per-sonal letter a soil-indireased, simpled sound letter a scil-addressed, and cavelope is required. Address times-thispatch intormation be titchmond, via

tuted. Leather may be made water-proof by treating it in a bath of hot melted paratin.

German "Tanks."

C. R. W., Brucetown.—In November, 1916, the Krupp Gun Works at Essen, Germany, was reported to be building "tanks" for the German army, Before that time the German press had ridiculed the "tanks," stating they were too cumbersome to be used in modern warfare. Contrary to reports, the Germans did not use tanks in the recent drive.

G. M. J., Culpeper.—The National Guard in the old days was distinctively a State organization, for State defense duty only, but under the national defense act of some two or more years ago it became subject to the call of the government. The guard is organized by the State, but it is armed, uniformed and equipped from government funds appropriated by Congress. When drafted into the Federal service it becomes part of the armed forces of the United States, and is outside the control of the States and receives the same pay and allowance as the Regular Army.

Germans in United States.

D. H. W., Hopewell.—According to the census of 1910, the German-born population of the United States was 2.501.181. The figures as given in the Federal census make no distinction as to the length of residence in this country, and the above figures include those who have been in this country as well as those who came in the first three months of 1910, before a census was taken. The increase in the number of foreign-born fic.n year to year does not rapresent necessarily the number of in migrants who came from that country. The foreign-born are constantly being drawn upon by return country. The foreign-born are con-stantly being drawn upon by return immigration and by death, and immi-

more on a larger crop for sale this of year. The merchants of Charlottes ville indicate they have all they can dispose of, while few of the producers seem to have sold any. Can't Mr. Hoo in yer in some mixture avoid in ver in some marier avoid the great; waste of food indicated? H. E. MAGRUDER. Reswick, Va., April 11, 1918.

Market Tax or Sanitary Fee Again.

the fault of the market clerk, as he should have demanded the daily card given to those who pay the 10-cent Saultary Fee."

"Sanitary Fee."
The city ordinance states, according in the city ordinance states, according in the property of the city ordinance states, according in the city ordinance states, according in the city ordinance at trucker to sell profession that the city of tichmond, Va.

Removing Paint From a Bathtub.

Mrs. A. B. S., Kichmond.—Try rubbing the paint spots with a cloth saturated with turpentine.

Civil Service Examinations.

Miss C. W., Ontario.—Civil service examinations in this city are held in the Pederal Building. These examinations are held frequently, but the date for the next one has not yet been fixed.

Lary Fee" entities him to twenty-four about 1 or 2 A. M., and get home about 3 or 4. M. Three to five hours sleep. Elemond city authorities.

I wonder how many truckers and farmers were consulted as to the convenience when the above ordinance and rulings were passed—"Taxation without representation."

Thousands of farmers haul tobacco, without representation.

Thousands of farmers haul tobacco, into Richmond every year. Does it seem strange of pay a sanitary fee, license or tax, while needs the convenience of the convenience with the convenience when the above ordinance and rulings were passed—"Taxation without representation."

that these farmers are not required to may a sanitary fee, license or tax, while of the trucker mist pay a sum ranging frem \$20 to \$50 per year for the privial lege of bringing fresh vegetables and produce within reach of Richmond housekeepers?

The Sinte law, which is likely older than the Charter of Richmond, gives a farmer the right to sell anything he grows on his farm, on any highway or thoroughfare in the State without litter, This explains the term "Sanitary Fee." It had to be so named to get by.

he city of Richmond gives the siker no right that the State law has aiready given him. He cannot even ain on the street in front of a re if the preprietor of the store says to the street in front for street get by.

The city of Richmond gives the trucker no right that the State law has not aiready given him. He cannot even remain on the street in front of a store if the preprietor of the store says move. He is charged something for which he gets nothing. The city of Washington, B C, charges the trucker of the canter day and gives him a stall under a roof where he can remain for the entire day or until he has sold out. Baltimore charges no license or fee of any kind except 50 cents per year for identification tag.

We would like from the city authorities a statement of the total yearly receipts accruing from this 10-cent sanitary fee, also a statement of the extra cost of cleaning the market streets. We think that in the total receipts will be found the reason for the passage of this ordinance—an organized corporation imposing a tax without representation on an unorganized body of farmers.

The truckers have asked for an audience with the city authorities to present their views on the above matter, so far they have not been given this audience. Why?

J. A. REESE.

the Atlee, Va., April 11, 1918.

Heralds of Spring. Wild geese out of the southland, Flying heralds of spring, Following low on the river's course, What does your coming bring? Running of snows in the canyon, Creeks that are mad with mirth,

Polgnant stirring of growing things,

And scent of the good plowed earth. Cool, glad mornings of April, Dawns when the wind rides free Pines that are warmed with sunlight, Wild gees out of the southland, Herald the news as you fly!

Sing the song of the young green earth. Gray wings spread to the sky!

Proteid Does Not Make Muscle.—How long could one live on a strictly fruit diet? Would gration must make up for those losses before there can be any increase in the total numbers. -Jean Brooke Burt, in the Outlook.